case before the Supreme Court through its counsel.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: The matter is *sub judice.*

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Yes, it is *sub judice.*

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Why did you answer this?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: You have put the question. I am answering about the status of the case.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has to say that it is *sub judice.*

He can say that much.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I have got the figures on submergence. I can give the details. They are very lengthy, but roughtly I can say in Gujarat it is 19 villages, in Madhya Pradesh it is 193 villages, in Maharashtra it is 33 villages. Families affected, including major sons: Gujarat 4,600, Madhya Pradesh 33,000 and Maharashtra, around 3,113. Then land, which is likely to be inundated or submerged is a total cultivable land, in Gujarat it is 1,877 hectare in Madhya Pradesh it is 6,599 hectare in Maharashtra it is 1,590 heactare Forest land: in Gujarat 4,523 hactare, in Madhya Pradesh 2831 hectare and in Maharashtra it is 6,288 hectare other lands also are affected by this. Gujarat, 1,069 hetare Madhya Pradesh, 11,000 hectare.

डा० बापू कालदाते: उपसभापति महोदया, कई सालों से इस परियोजना के बारे में इस देश में चर्चा चल रही है और सरकार भी बार-बार, कभी नए ढंग से कभी पुराने ढंग से जवाब देती आई है, आपके सारे जवाब सुनने के बाद मुझे लग रहा है कि जब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का क्लीअरेंस आपके पास नहीं आएगा तब तक आप भले कुछ भी कहें, कांटीन्यूअस कहें, इन्टरमिटेंट कहें, लेकिन इसमें देर लगने वाली है, काम ज्यादा जोर से चलने वाला नहीं है. लेकिन वह जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात आपने कही, क्या मैं यह मान लूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश आने तक यही तक आपने बांध का काम किया है, 86 मीटर तक, उसके आगे आप बांध का काम नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा मैं समझकर चलूं?

This is my question. Are you going to continue or are you going to stop there till the Supreme Court's final judgement comes, or are you also going to raise the height of the dam continuously before even to Supreme Courts judgement reaches you? What is the position today about the question of height? Are you going to construct it before the Supreme Court gives its final verdict or are you going to stop at that?

SHRI P.V RANGAYYA NAIDU: We will stick to the Supreme Court's directive for the present. The height of the dam is the question that is being adjudicated or decided by the Supreme Court. So, cannot go beyond the directions of the Supreme Court. As I have already said, we will raise the dam certainly to 105 metres and the rest of it will remain at 80.3 metres with humps constructed at different places to prevent any damage to the stilting basin. So, my answer is that we will not go ahead with the increase of the height until the Supreme Court gives its final decision. The case stands posted for 14th July, 1995.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 725. Jethmalani Ji, are you aware that you are to ask the question in the House?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Question No. 725, Madan.

सरकारी जमीन को कृषि हेतु उपयोग में लाने के लिए औद्योगिक संस्थानों को पट्टे पर दिया जाना

†*725. श्री राम जेठमलानी:
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में बड़ी सरकारी जमीन को कृषि हेतु उपयोग में लाने के लिए उसे औद्योगिक संस्थानों को पट्टे पर देने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राम जेठमलानी द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की जमीन उपलब्ध होने के संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य में इस प्रकार की कितनी-कितनी जमीन उपलब्ध है; और

(ङ) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादन कराने का सरकार का लक्ष्य है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) जी, नहीं। भूमि संबंधी विषयों की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, भारत सरकार को सार्वजनिक भूमि को कृषि उपयोग के लिए पट्टे के आधार पर औद्योगिक संगठनों को देने के विषय में निर्णय लेने का अधिकार नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ) उपर्युक्त (क) के संदर्भ में, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I think it justifies the charge that they are all the time evading things. Now, while it is a State subject, production of food, distribution of food, edible oils, are federal subjects. The entire press is agog with this. Look at this. "The farm sector may be opened up." The Food Processing Ministry has said it. It is a very sensible thing to do. I do not know why you are avoiding, admitting something sensible being done by you. Has the hon. Minister noticed these news items which have appeared in the interest of the food processing industry? The farm sector is being opened up to the private sector and a large amount of private investment is contemplated. Is it true or is it all false?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Or hypothetical?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): The question has been intelligently framed and put. You are right that it has appeared in the papers. I have gone through that. But the question of legality comes in, the question of technicality comes in. As a matter of fact, what we have given to you as an answer, is based on certain facts. There is and there has been some discussion in the Food Processing Ministry. They wanted it and I think that they were legitimate in their demand and they are thinking about that. It is a very pertinent question which they are asking and we are exploring the possibility because the creation of a strong production base is necessary to encourage for investment and that can only be done when we get this thing settled.

Secondly, agricultural and agro food production needs a concerted and directed effort of input, technology transfer and investment on infrastructure development. That is also necessary. Then, encouragement to be given to the established agro-food industries in rural areas has to be assured so as to divert some employment towards that sector because we cannot hang on to the cultivation of agriculture because 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and how long can this load be carried by this land which is not expandable? That is also right. But the thing is simple. The present laws which give all the rights to the States are there. We have to ask the State Governments to take the initiative. In this connection, Mr. Jethmalaniji has said that foreign investment agencies are coming and we should take certain steps. That is also right. But they want some continuous supplies for processing and that can be assured only when there is a large plantation. Up till now we are unable to ensure that. We have to change some law or we have to give them the exemption as some States are doing. But so far that is only a contemplation. I agree with the hon. Member that new ideas have to be encouraged and new concepts have to be developed, but it has to come through some legislation so that we can have it. I will try to do whatever I can for the agriculturists. This subject was handled by the Food Ministry. They have started this sort of paper. But I will do whatever I can.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Thank you. Madam, what I was hoping was that what the Minister has said just now here should have been the answer to the question. But that is all right, better late than never. I am very gratified that he has given this answer to us. Now, connected with the same topic is the Land Ceiling Act. Now, that is the central piece of legislation. This central piece of legislation has become a very notorious piece of legislation. The misuse of the Land Ceiling Act has served not the original purpose for which it was meant, but it has yielded crores of rupees which have gone into some people's pockets. Now, he should do something. I would like to know whether his Ministry is at least considering the repeal of this law or modification of this law so that instead of becoming a source of corruption, it should become a source of public use and should become a public asset.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Madam, this is something which has to be thought out and has to be processed by the legal authorities and the Government as a whole. That has been a long-standing issue. As far as land laws are concerned, I think they are still a State subject. We gave them protection under some section. But that can only be done when the States come forward for this thing. I on my behalf can say that we need some relief.

श्री सोमपाल: उपसभापति महोदया, यह एक गंभीर नीति संबंधी मामला है और इसके दूरगामी परिणाम भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था और सामाजिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर हो सकते हैं। जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह बहुत ही निराशाजनक और डिस्टर्ब करने वाला उत्तर है। माननीय जेठमलानी जी की कुछ राय हो सकती है, लॉर्ज स्केल प्लांटेशन, बड़े पैमाने के ऊपर बागवानी या दूसरी खेती किए जाने का केवल एक यही उपाय नहीं है कि कम्पनियों को जमीन दे दी जाए। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी, स्वयं कृषक हैं। ....(**व्यवधान**) नहीं, अभी भी हैं और बहुत अच्छे कृषक हैं और शायद यह अकेले व्यक्ति हैं भारत में जिन्होंने कृषि पंडित और उद्यान पंडित दोनों की उपाधि हासिल की है अपनी मेहनत और अपनी योग्यता से। पर जो उत्तर आज उन्होंने दिया है, उससे मैं अंदर तक हिल गया हूं। क्योंकि प्रश्न इस बात का है कि यह कम्पनियों को क्यों दिया जाए? आपकी सोची-समझी और घोषित नीति यह है कि लॉर्ज स्केल प्लांटेशन अगर कराना है तो वह कांट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग के द्वारा कराना होगा। कम्पनियों को अगर आना है तो वह सीधे किसानों से सौदा करें कि आपका यह माल इतने पर खरीदेंगे और अपनी जमीन पर इसको बोइये, उसके लिए बीज दें, पूंजी दे, यह नीति है। अगर आप कम्पनी को देंगे तो इसका बड़ा भारी विरोध होगा। हम तो उससे कभी सहमत होने वाले नहीं हैं, बड़ा भारी आंदोलन और सामाजिक अव्यवस्था खड़ी हो जाएगी। तो माननीय मंत्री जी, यह स्पष्ट करें कि क्या वह इस नीति को बदल रहे हैं या उसी पर चलने वाले हैं? यह स्पष्ट उत्तर आना चाहिए। जो जेठमलानी जी ने कहा है वह भारत के लिए बहुत खतरनाक नीति है, मैं उससे कतई सहमत नहीं हूं।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा: इन्होंने जो कहा है, सही कहा है। हम भी इनका समर्थन करते हैं। ....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री बलराम जाखड़: उपसभापति जी, माननीय चौधरी सोमपाल जी ने ...(**व्यवधान**)... चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभापति: ऐसोसिएशन का सवाल नहीं है, वे जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री बलराम जाखड़: माननीय सोमपाल जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मेरे ख्याल में आपने समझा नहीं है। मैंने किसी को देने की बात नहीं की।

श्री सोमपाल: मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि मैं उसको अच्छी तरह समझ गया हूं इसलिए मैंने कहा है। यह उलटी बात है।

श्री बलराम जाखड़: यह बात नहीं है। मैं हमेशा से यही जवाब देता आया हूं और ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सुनिए तो जरा।

उपसभापति: जवाब तो देने दीजिए।

श्री बलराम जाखड़: आपका सवाल तो सुनिए। जवाब सुनिए, जो आपने कहा, उसी का प्रवर्तक मैं हूं। मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि मैं किसी को जमीन देने जा रहा हूं और न ही आप दे सकते हैं, कानून ऐसा है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि कॉन्ट्रेक्ट फर्म जैसे बाय बैक अरेंजमेंट होते हैं, किसानों से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाए और

वही मैं बताता हूं। आज तक जो मेरे पास आए हैं इनवेस्टमेंट करने वाले, चाहे हमारे हैं चाहे बाहर के, बाहर के तो अभी तक कोई नहीं आए मेरे पास लेकिन हमारे आते हैं। मैंने उनको कहा है कि आप उनसे अरेंजमेंट कर लीजिए, किसानों से तय कर लीजिए और यही नहीं कि आप इस दफा कर लें और अगले साल भाव बढ़ जाएं तो फिर उसको लूटते रहें। नहीं, उसके साथ एक ऐक्सेलेरेशन क्लॉज भी होनी चाहिए कि अगर मुनाफा होगा तो उसमें प्रॉपिटेबिलिटी हमारे किसान की भी उतनी ही होगी, वही देखकर कर रहे हैं। आप निश्चिंत रहिए इस बात में, किसान के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाएगा। किसान का अहित कभी नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

श्री जगेश देसाई: लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

श्री बलराम जाखड़: कुछ नहीं करने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ऐसा करना, इसको अगर करना है फूड प्रोसेसिंग में जैसा फूड प्रोसेसिंग में चाहते थे, तो चेंज करना पड़ता है। अगर आपने नहीं चेंज करना तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। आपको सोचना है आप किस तरीके से करना चाहते हैं, वह आपकी देखरेख में आपकी सोच के मुताबिक ही कानून बना है और उसकी बदल भी आप ही कर सकते हैं और कोई नहीं कर सकता।

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Madam, the reply that we have got from the Minister is very disturbing on two counts. I do not know the source of the idea that he has floated in the House. First of all, I would like to say that whatever intervention of the corporate sector has been there in the agriculture sector, we are seeing that as a result of that, there has been a shift away from food crops to commercial crops, and in our country, where the agricultural productivity is much less than countries like China, would the Minister also point out what the result will be of this kind of a shift away from the land to the corporate sector? He has put that idea in a rudimentary form. What will be the result and impact of that idea on the food security of this country?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Madam, I don't think the hon. Member has understood what I said. Farming is for sustenance. We do farming for our sustenance. We have to exist on farming and a farmer has to have his right to have remunerative prices. We are not doing it for anybody else. We are doing it for ourselves and if he makes some diversification, it is his right to do it. If a man has a shop, he runs it for profit and not for loss. The same is the right of the farmer. I am not going to barter away the rights of the farmers at any cost. We will decide it ourselves. We are going to decide ourselves as to what seeds to be sown and what crop to be harvested. That is our right. Secondly, now, the farmers have risen to the call and they have provided the best of the foodgrains to this country. We are assured on that count. They have contributed in building a bufferstock for this country. There is nothing else which can be done in this respect. I can assure the House that so far as productivity of foodgrains or anything else is concerned, there is going to be no problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Madam, already we are seeing that a havoc is being done by the major corporate sector ... *(Interruptions)* A lot of agricultural land has been shifted to aquaculture and other things. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No corporate sector will be allowed to do it. Only the farmers can do it. *(Interruptions)* Nobody can force the farmers to do it. He is free and we are going to do it ourselves.

श्री रामजी लाल: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। महोदया, मंत्री जी ने "ई" भाग का उत्तर दिया है कि "क्वेश्चन डज़ नॉट ऐराइज़" तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट के हिसाब से यह ठीक होगा। इसमें लिखा है कि इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादन करवाने का सरकार का लक्ष्य है और उत्तर है "क्वेश्चन डज़ नॉट ऐराइज़"। मैं इस संबंध में यह बोलना चाहूंगा कि आज देश की आबादी 92 करोड़ के करीब हो गई है और नए-नए बीजों का, क्या जो हाइब्रिड बीज पहले होते थे, इस प्रकार कोई नई रिसर्च हो रही है

क्या? अगर नई रिसर्च नहीं हो रही है तो देश का कैसे काम चलेगा? तो मंत्री महोदय से मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इन पिछले सालों में कोई रिसर्च हुई है, कौन से बीजों की रिसर्च हुई है और क्या हम इसकी पूर्ति कर सकेंगे आगे आने वाले सालों में?

श्री बलराम जाखड़: जो किसानों ने पैदा किया है पहले उसको तो खरीद दें। किसानों ने पैदा किया है, रिसर्च चल रही है। रिसर्च न होने का प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

श्री सोमपाल: यह प्रश्न आपको यह कहकर टाल देना चाहिए था कि यह असंगत है, इस प्रश्न का मूल सवाल से कोई संबंध नहीं है। व्यर्थ में सदन का समय खराब किया है।

श्री बलराम जाखड़: मैंने कह दिया है कि असंगत है।

श्री सोमपाल: इस प्रश्न का इससे कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं है।

श्री बलराम जाखड़: बिल्कुल ठीक है।

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Let there be an 'Half-an-hour Discussion' on this.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Madam, I fully associate myself with the hon. colleague who said that there is a shift away from food crops to cash crops. We have also to take into account the question of land-holdings. I raised this issue even during the discussion on GATT. The question is: Does the Government of India have a clear policy? Why should the farmer be the only person who is forced to give his produce, to sell his produce, at a certain rate, to the State Governments, as in the case of my State, Andhra Pradesh? In Andhra Pradesh, a certain percentage has to be sold to the Government so that they could subsidise it and give it to the people at Rs. 2 per kg. As I said, they have small land-holdings. A farmer cannot keep any amount of land with him. There is the Land Ceiling Law. On the other hand, the corporate sector can purchase 200 acres, 300 acres...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They can purchase, but the farmer cannot purchase. Madam, this is absolutely an unjust policy, so far as the farmers are concerned. There is a genuine concern that this is going to affect the farmers. Then, what freedom are we talking about? What freedom are we talking about today? Please tell me. Is there a policy? I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam: What is the policy the Government of India has to prevent this shift away from the cultivation of food crops to the cultivation of cash crops, which is on the increase? What are you going to do to prevent the farmer from going in for this switch-over? After all, the farmer has also to make money. But how do you prevent the farmer from growing Gladiolus and not rice? How can you say that he should grow only rice and not Gladiolus? There is so much money in it. Floriculture has already come to India. In that case, what would happen to the buffer stock that we have built up in the country, about which we are so proud?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I fully agree with her first point. But as far as her second point is concerned, I do not agree because there is no law which gives the right to the corporate sector to buy any land. There is no law. The farmer is not forbidden. Nobody can say that he should do this or he should to that. He is free to do whatever he likes. After this Government came to power, we have allowed the farmer to move his produce from one end of the country to another.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: There is the Land Ceiling Law. There is a ceiling on agricultural land-holdings. We cannot own 200 acres, 300 acres, of land. *(Interruptions)* On the other hand, the people in the corporate sector are buying.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: They cannot. It is unlawful.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Government is procuring and giving it to them. It is going on.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him answer.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There is no law. The farmer is free. He shall be free.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: He should be free. That is what we want.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We won't be bounded slaves to anybody.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति जी, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर जो माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा दिया गया है वह अधूरा है। इस प्रश्न के पार्ट ए का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है कि नो सर

'Administration of land being a State subject...

इससे यह जाहिर है कि भारत सरकार की ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है कि पब्लिक लैंड को इंडस्ट्रियल आर्गनाइजेशंस को लीज पर दिया जाए। यह इस उत्तर से स्पष्ट है। लेकिन इसके पार्ट बी में, जिसमें प्रश्नकर्ता माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा है कि क्या कुछ ऐसी स्टेट हैं, क्या कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिन राज्यों में इंडस्ट्रियल आर्गेनाइजेशन को पब्लिक लैंड लीज पर दिए जा रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां पर लीज पर पब्लिक लैंड इंडस्ट्रियल आर्गेनाइजेशंस को दी जा रही है? यदि हां, तो वे राज्य कौन-कौन से है और यह पब्लिक लैंड जिन राज्यों में इंडस्ट्रियल आर्गेनाइजेशंस को दी गई है, इसकी जानकारी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा?

श्री बलराम जाखड़: इसकी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि किस-किस ने किया है। मैं यह पता करके बता दूंगा। मेरे नोटिस में नहीं है कि किस सरकार ने किस को दी है।

उपसभापति: यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का मामला है। केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी को कैसे पता होगा स्टेट वे। वह मालूम करके बता देंगे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Industrial houses are buying a lot of land and setting up different kinds of tree plantations.

Self-Employment Opportunities in the Animal Husbandary Sector

*726. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDARA JICHKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the animal husbandry sector provides more self-employment opportunities to unemployed persons then any other sector of employment;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment about the number of persons in self-employment in this sector; and

(c) the steps taken to increase self-employment in the animal husbandry sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Genetic quality of indigenous animals is improved through technology applications at Central and State run breeding farms of cattle, poultry and sheep. Superior Germplasm through artificial insemination and embryo transfer is sought to be introudced in respect of cattle (for milk), pureline breeding operations in respect of poultry (for eggs) and periodic replenishment of exotic germplasm in respect of sheep (for wool). Health care coverage is extended through vaccination programmes against diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Rinderpest. Vaccines are produced in both public and private sector. Assistance is given to State Governments to the extent of 50% for carrying out FMD vaccinations. Feed and Forage stations run by the Centre and the States seek to encourage the growth of high yielding and nutritious varieties of grasses and legumes and popularise their use.

A scheme on Special Livestock Development Programme is being taken up for generating self-employment.